SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RECENT ELECTION AT BREST. Pope I.co XIII.'s Policy Triumphant in Prance. The Downfall of the Reaction— Intrigues at Rome to Help the Duke of Oricous's Schemes.—His Wife's Influence.

ROME, Feb. 5.-An episode in the French else tions, in which Leo XIII. has taken very keen the French, and I may say the international social, and democratic tendencies of the Holy See. The death of Mgr. d'Hulst made it neces sary to elect a Deputy. A thoroughly Catholi region, the Third district of Brest, inclined to an episcopal candidacy; but, all the Bishops sulted having declined the honor, the cure and the democratic group set up Abbé Gayraud. former Dominican who left his convent to preach social doctrines, a priest of unintellectual culture and entirely devoted to Roman institutions. The royalist chateaux opposed to the candidate of the democratic cures the Comte de Blois, a Catholic, a royalist and a conservative. The election had great historical importance, a moral significance of the greatest importance for the Papal policy in France. On the one side the "young men," the democrats, the Socialists, the clerical republicans, with the Pope; on the other the "old timers." the conservatives, the reactionaries the Oriennists, against the Pope, The con test took on the proportions of an event and a historical spectacle. Abbé Gayraud was elected. The interest in the vote became greater. For the first time since Leo XIII.'s letters to the French nation, the Papal policy measured itself in the ring with conservative royalism, the representative of the alliance between "throne and altar." If the great ideas for the future had not yet impressed the masses nor convinced the old republicans, it is because the former did not understand the fulness nor the evolutionary meaning of the adbesion, and because the latter, encouraged by the intrigues of the refractory party, still sus

pected perhaps the sincerity of the rallies, or the efficacy in elections and politics of the liberal directions given by the Holy Father. After the ballot the sensation caused by the vote has been immense. Suddenly, like all exercible facts which enter the imagination like flery darts, the election marked for the common people as well as for Nietzche's Ucherscenech, a rupture in the bond between throne and altar, a definite break in the cable which once joined the church and traditional royalty. The lightning had flashed through the cloud and caused it to burst. Moreover, the royalists and the refractory party themselves, conscious of the convincing value of the incident, have searched into the private life of Abbé Gayrand in order to disgrace his cloth and to stiffe is the mud the policy of adhesion. As he had left the Dominican Order and had been mixed up with family affairs and a divorce suit. Abbe Sayrand became the butt of impious calumnies, Refractory Bishops, monks, curates, royalists, Catholics, united in this wretched campaign with the so falists who have always found the pacitring socialistic acts of the democratic priest in ther way, fell upon his past and scattered its seed over all France. This record has clung not to the man elected but to those who devised the falsehoods. For nothing has been found out berond imprudence and excess of real. These panifestations are doubly interesting to the Vatican: they show on the one hand the scandalous alliance of royalists, reactionaries, and socialist radicals against the delusion, a coalitio which the Pope suspected but which had never, as it has on this occasion, openly shown its brand on its hands, a coalition which, as is well known, extends to Rome, to central Europe, and to the United States. They dis close, on the other hand, the nether side of royalism, which shows deference when it addresse Rome and when it takes action in France is un compromising even to ferocity. Leo XIII. has therefore, greeted this election with visible joy: t is a lesson in facts, a revelation and a date The adversaries have cast aside their disguise. and the old republicans at last appreciate the

lilike Sixtus V. when, in spite of the calolings of Philip II., he sent ambassadors to France to place Henry IV., the Béarnais, on the throne of the Valois. In this unloosing of political passions there has been, too, a striking resem-blance to the preaching and the savage revenges of the league at the end of the sixteenth century. Good souls have shuddered at the

value of the intervention of the success Sixtus V. and of Innocent III. Leo XIII. has asserted himself to all men as an innovator and

reformer, the author of a radical evolution in

the history of the Papacy and of the Church. He

bideous countenance of passion without restrant and without moral sense, but politicians and philosophers, as well as the Pope, lave drawn from this exhibition lessons in the covernment of men and the classification of ideas. The Pope has been all the more delighted, because one discovery loads on to another. He had been all that the royalists and the reaction of the rector of the Weshington University, pursued with savage hatred Cardinal Gibbons, May. Keane, Mgr. Iteland, and what they disdainfully call "those American Bishops sad those strange democrats," had prepared their plan of campaign for the legislative elections of 1808. To maintain, to widen even, the division in the French clergy in order to preserve their royalist adherents for the days of catastrophe when, as in 1870, dynastic restorations might not be absolutely impossible; to win over a few high ecclesiastical functionaries in order to retain a certain direction conflicts of the control of the control

LIVE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN.

If Richard Le Gallienne comes to New York to lecture next year he will surprise his admirers here by bringing a wife with him. He was mar-ried the other day in England. It has not yet been decided whether he is to lecture here or anxiety on the part of the public to compel Mr. Le Gallienne to leave his country and put up here with the hardship of sleeping in a ho hat had no big trees growing around it. On his orief visit to this country two years ago the inglish author complained that he was not able to sleep well, as there were no trees in the ricinity of his hotel. As it was impossible for he proprietor to arrange for trees of the requisite height and age at such short notice, Mr. Le Sallienne continued to sleep fitfully during his the author's home in England, while it was not in the heart of London, was, at all events, not surthe heart of London, was, at all events, not surrounded with the ancestral and soothing foliage which was necessary to really successful slumber on M. Le Gallienne's part. When he married the other day his friends were surprised, as, in accordance with a peculiar habit, he had always made a point of calling attention once every year to his own distress and loneliness since the death of his wife. It is said of him in England that whenever the anniversary of his wife's death came around he would send notices to his friends calling attention to the day and its significance to him. Another young English author recently married is Max Beerbohm, a young brother of Beerbohm Tree, who manages to write less and get himself more talked about than any of the other small fry in the London literary puddle.

York is the rapidity with which styles are taken up by the cheaper manufacturers," said a trav elling agent for a London firm who is new in this city, "and in that way put within the reach of everybody. The latest fashions designed by expensive bootmakers, tailors, or hatters is soon copied so closely that a person with very slight outlay is able to buy a very good imitation of a much more expensive article. I was struck by one instance of this on my last visit to New York two years ago. Then the tan leather shoes with very heavy soles had just begun to be fashionable, and they were made by only the most expensive shoemakers. They cost from \$14 to \$16, and they were not to be had at any but the most expensive shops. But after a while the manufacturers were turning them out with the same heavy soles and nearly as good in shape. Of course the shape of a last is the principal thing that a man pays for when he buys expensive shoes, and he is not likely to be pai thing that a man pays for when he buys expensive aboes, and he is not likely to be satisfied with anything that does not correspond exactly to his own ideas. But the general public is not so particular and the effect is lost on them. The same thing is true of all other articles. They are now made at prices within the means of the majority, and a fashion here spreads much more rapidly than it does in other countries. It lasts a aborter time, too, for it is used up here more quickly than in any other place. Sometimes it has a revival and is a new style again, while men over in London have never ceased wearing it. One striking instance of this was the case of the double-breasted waist-coats. They were sent over here from England and became the style. They got into very general use, and after awhile the men who had their clothes made in this country stopped wearing double-breasted waist-coats. Then the stores stopped making them. All this time, however, the English failors kept sending over these waistcoats, and never changed the style of them, because they had continued the fashion in London. Now the style has started in again, and double-breasted waist-coats are revived. The fashion which the New Yorkers took up twice kept right on in London, and probably will be the style long enough for it to be given up and revived here several times more."

There was a brief but engressing incident in roman's life the other day, and she has not realized yet the full details of a situation which stunned her completely for the few minutes i asted. She had gone into one of the big depart ment stores uptown and was standing at a couner waiting for the girl to attend to her. Then she felt a woman's hand in her pocket. Involuntarily she seized her skirt and was fortunate nough to catch the woman's hand. This happened in a second, and none of the women about er had noticed the incident. The pickpocket

her had noticed the incident. The pickpocket struggled to free her hand while the other woman clung to her wrist, not with any desire to arrest her or even to retain her, but merely with the feeling that she was doing something. Neither had spoken a word. The first to act was the pickpocket. Her hand was still held, and with a pretence of grasping the other woman's hand she cried out:

"This woman is trying to rob me."

Everybody turned to look at the two, and in her astonishment the woman let go the thief's hand. The thief drew her hand suddenly out of the pocket, and while the crowd about them was gaping at the innocent women darted through it and escaped. The other woman's head swam and there was a dark shadow in front of her realised the true situation in a moment, and their sympathy was all for her. They helped her to recover her composure and get into the open air as soon as possible.

WOMEN'S CONSECRATION MEETING. Humiliation Out of It.

Five hundred women held a service of humilia tion and prayer vesterday in the Calvary Bantist Church, in West Fifty-seventh street. The ser vice, which lasted three hours, was divided into four periods, each one of which was in charge of a different denomination. Some of the wo-men stayed for only a short time, but several hundred remained through the entire service. The day was observed not only in New York, but y the women of the whole country, especially by those who are interested in the home mis-

Mrs. MacArthur, the wife of Dr. MacArthur of Calvary Church, presided yesterday, but each period was in charge of a member of the de comination having that part of the programme D. E. Finks of Brooklyn the Presbyterian, Mrs. Henry A. Stimson the Congregational, and Mrs. Mary Fisk Park the Methodist.

There was no attention paid to creed, however. n any apparent way, except, perhaps, at the close. By this time the women had become so nterested that they all wanted to speak, and there were two or three on their feet at once there were two or three on their feet at once waiting for a chance to offer testimony or prayer. Mrs. Park laughed and begged them to go on and turn the meeting into a regular Methodist season of rejoicing, an invitation which was promptly accepted. The infection was so great that young and old, rich and poor, white and black followed each other in short, earnest remarks. One woman suddenly stood up and exclaimed:

"I must say a word! I never spoke before—"
Her voice broke, and she paused for a moment, then managed to articulate
"—and can't now!" and sat down.
The meeting was announced as one of "hu-

then managed to articulate

"—and can't now!" and sat down.

The meeting was announced as one of "humiliation and prayer," and the women did their best to carry out this programme, but it wasn't always easy. For instance, the topic for the Presbyterian period was "Our Land-Shall It is God Blessed or God Forsaken!" The different speakers found it difficult to be humble when they were talking about the land of the free, but they tried hard even though the general tenor of their remarks was, "Oh Lord, we thank Thee that we are not as other nations are!" Whon the Congregational period arrived they found it much easier to be humble, for that period called for personal self-abasement. But the joyousness of the Methodist period could not be repressed, so that after all the meeting ended in a glow of praise and thanksgiving.

WILL OF MRS. BRADHURST FIELD. Left Prince Brancaccio \$8,000 a Year and Her Palazzo to His Sons.

The will of Mary Elizabeth Bradhurst Field was filed for probate yesterday without a statement of the amount of the estate. It was exwhere she was with her daughter. Princess Brancaccio. By the will she gives \$30,000 to St. Paul's American Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome, the income of which is to be applied to the support and relief of poor and aged women, boping that a comfortable old age may be as sured to some who would otherwise be left homeless and alone." To her son-in-law, Prince Brancaccio, is left so annual income of 15,000 Brancaccio, is left in annual income of 15,000 lire. The Palazzo Field with the grounds and gardens surrounding it and all other property she may have in Rome she devises to her grandsons, Carlo and Marc Antonio Brancaccio, but their mother has the right to occupy the premises. If the palace is sold by the grandsons during the life of their mother the grandsons are to pay their mother from the proceeds 15,000 lire and their mother from the proceeds 15,000 lire and make other provision for her daughter because the daughter will be well provided for by the will of John M. Bradhurst. To her granddaughter, Mary Eleanor Brancaccio, new the wife of Francesco Massimo, Prince d'Arsoli, an income of 7,500 lire a year is given. This granddaughter Francesco Massimo, Prince d'Arson, an income of 7,500 lire a year is given. This granddaughter received as a marriage portion \$120,000. The three grandchildren are to receive the residue of the estate. The executors are Carlo Brancaccio, Prince d'Arsoll, and Col. William Jay and Edwin A. Cruikshank.

AFFAIRS OF THE THEATRE.

NEW PLAYS ACTED BY STUDENTS OF THE EMPIRE SCHOOL.

ne Merit in the Matter and Some Ability Is

the Actors—The Bramatising of Novels— The Sale of Crawford's and Gunter's Books Mas Not Been Hurt by Stage Failures The spectators at the matinée of the Empire Dramatic School yesterday afternoon furnished a little exhibition of humanity which, in its way, was more interesting than anything Nelson Wheatcroft's well-trained pupils did on the stage. In one of the little plays which the students acted, a young inventor was in love with a girl who was half-way inclined to accept him when his affairs should result prosperous y. They reached this event at the close of the play, and up to that point the audience had sympathized with the struggling inventor in his lovemaking. He went after the news of the decision over his solemes. While he was the decision over his schemes. While he was absent an oid lover of the girl returned. By accidenthe came to live at the same house in which she and the inventor were fellow lodgers. He had been betrothed to her for a long time, and after their estrangement she was averady to marry him as ever. The inventor, full of enthusiasm over his success, came back to claim the girl. Then she told him of her old lover and introduced the men. He accepted the situation. He was distressed over it, but he offered to lend them enough of the money he was to get to start them in life. The spectators, who were chiefly feminine, had been engrassed in the play, for it was a neat sketch and capably played until the old lover arrived. Then they had no patience for his disappointment. They laughed aloud when he surrendered the girl, and when he offered to help the young people along they laughed even more. The impersonator of the inventor was doing his work well. But, the sentiment of the situation was too much for the audience. He had not upbraided the girl for her fickleness nor knocked down the man. He had surrendered without a struggle. The women would not have him after that. They laughed at him derisvely, and re as he would, the actor could not make them serious during the rest of the tlay. The frince of men about the back of the theatre were powerless to help him out. Frank McGiynn, Archiba.d Hotchkiss, Laura Avory, and Marie Moore were the actors in the play, which was an agreeable plece, although its author, E. W. Fowler, made it difficult for the hero to be sympathetic.

"Happacent's Daughter" was an adaptation from one of Nathanlel Hawthorne's "Mosses absent an old lover of the girl returned. By ac-

Fowler, made it difficult for the hero to be sympathetic.

"Raposceni's Daughter" was an adaptation from one of Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Mosses from an Old Manne," and, unlike the usual rule at these matiness, it was in two sets. The poetry of the story was not seen in its stage form. The girl who has been reared on polsonous flowers by her physician father until she causes the death of all who come near her is not a figure possible to the distinctness of the stage. There was a picturesque scene of the stage. There was a picturesque scene of the stage. There was a picturesque scene of the time that the actors' faces were hardly visible. Even this could not impart to the play an atmosphere appropriate enough to its mysticism to make it affices were hardly. Seymour George, Leland Webb, C. L. Peckham, Grace Van Sycel, and Alina Howard acted in the arrangement which was made by Annie Levi and Alice Grant. The presentation of the play was very tasteful and romanili. A farce called "A Before Breakfast Run' and written by Henry Stebbins concluded the programme.

Minnie Maddern Fiske's discussion of novelets as playwrights and her practical conclusion that it doesn't matter whether a good drama comes from a book or elsewhere have brought many letters to THE SUN on the subject, and none of them expresses any sound res son for prejudice sgainst the dramatization of novels. "Tess of the D'Urbervilles" will not prejudgment because Thomas Hardy wrote it originally for publication. One man makes the point, in a letter devoted to the as ertion, that no really great playwright ever took a drama from a book, and he names the late Dien Boucleault as proof; but one of Bouclcault's best pieces, "The Colleen Bawn," was cault's best pieces. "The Colleen Bawn," was a brilliant play made out of "The Collegians." a dull novel. The drama that made more money than any other in the season before last was "Triby." The one that yielded the greatest profit last season was "The Prisoner of Zenda." The one that has drawn more revenue than any other serious piece thus far in New York this season is "Under the Heillobe." All these are irrefutable evidences liobe." All these are irrefutable evidences that a bound volume may contain the matter for a boundar play. F. Marion Crawford is going on a lecture tour instead of devoting his time to the dramatisation of his novels. The failure of "Dr. Claudius" was as positive in a business way as it was in artistic respects. The first audience wa Clarge, nearly \$1,000 heing taken in, but the failing off was so culck that the receipts were only \$1,800 for the entire wiek, including the opening night. But this flasco as a playwright does not seem to have hurt Mr. Crawford's great vogue as a novelist. Booksellers say that the demand for his works has increased, especially for "Doethis flasco as a playwright does not seem to have hurt Mr. Crawford's great vogue as a novelist. Bocksellers say that the demand for his works has increased, especially for "Doctor Claudius." The same effect has been observed in the case of A. C. Gunter and "A Florida Enchantment." The author lost heavily through his stage production of that story, his persistence costing him, it is said, more than \$50,000. But his books have sold better since that venture than ever before.

The American Dramatists' Club will give a of the Senators and Congressmen who ploned the law to punish play pirates. The eading theatrical managers will join in the celebration, which promises to be a notevorthy affair.

The process followed by H. A. Barnet in making such extravaganzas as "1492" and "Jack and the Beanstalk" is peculiar. He writes every year a piece for the Cadets, a Sorton amateur dramatic society, and these productions pay for themselves, besides serv ng to show to managers what there is in the material Then the piece is usually bought by parties, who develop it professionally. Mr. larnet's latest effort, "Simple Sinon," has been acquired by hlaw & Erlanger in that

The annual matinee for the Actors' Fund

The annual matinee for the Actors' Fund will be given at the Broadway on March 26. Daniel Frohman, who has it in charge, says that a fine bill will be made by drafting from the companies which will then be in or near New York.

James Ballard, "the Iowa Bard," who is to succeed the Cherry sisters as an object of ridicule at the Pleasure Palace, is making an industrious round of the newspaper offices, and trying to get listeners to his doggerel. He is a wild-looking man, in sogry clothes. Pity is the first feeling that he inspires and aversion next. He has asked Mayor Strong to open some public hall to him.

Edward Harrigan may write a farce for May Irwin. Edwin Hooth's neshew, Junius Brutus Booth, has retired from the stage to go into mercantile business E. L. Davenport's son, Edgar L. Davenport, will try his fortune next winter with "Fedora," which his sister Fanny will lend to him. Jessie Hartlett Davis and Walter Jones are among the probable candidates for starring honors. R. A. Roberts has stopped acting to become what he styles "a realizer of plays," which means a stage director of new pieces.

One of the forthcoming melodramas is to contain, besides such other triffit g scenes as the Senate chamber at Washington and a ferryboat crossing New York bay, a "great spectacular representation of the wrecking of several warships in the memorable Samoa hurricane."

The Fourth Hoston Symphony Concert.

It seems difficult to believe that there actually exist men and women to-day-and not old ones, either-who remember the time when Beethoven symphony was looked upon s a ponderous work and difficult of ready assimilation. Many such people doubt eas were present last night at the Metropolitan when the Boston symphony orchestra played the great master's familiar first symphony to open the fourth concert, but regarded in the light of modern development Beethoven's music seemed to them like the innocent, ingenuous expression of a youth or maiden having as yot no experience of the strainings and strivings of present day life. Yet it would be a pity f a taste for the more highly wrought nusic of the present should of an appreciative love for past simplicits, and it is pleasant to note that the symphony, played with wonderful delicacy and precision, if per haps a trifle coolly, afforded the audience palpable pleasure and roused its warm applaus There were two pieces on the programme new

There were two pieces on the programme new to Metropolitan concert-goers—a preluife from Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth," and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapody No. 6 Pesther Carneval). The lirst of those opened with some atrains reminiscent of the "Queen of Sheba" and then dashed into a succession of evident folk-song and dance-motifs of an siry liveliness that seemed quite to startle the classically inclined listeners. The virtuosity of the Boston men was splendidly displayed in the finale of the Goldmark prelude, which was taken at almost brashneck speed, and also in the Liszt piece, which differs only in details from the other rhapsodies proceeding from that cou poser's fitul and feverish pen. It is a trifle more spasmodie than some of the others and really less satisfying than the more familiar ones.

The final piece on the list was the "William Tell" overture, which received an interpretation

that surely must have delighted the shade of Rossini were it perchance present to listen. It made a magnificent closing to an unusually enjoyable concert. Mme. Carreno was the soloist, and in Grieg's A-minor concerto she displayed her fine musical instinct, her dramatic force, magnetism and daring brilliancy of technique to the fullest advantage, rousing her hearers at the conclusion of the last movement to unrestrained enthusiasm. Mme. Carreno was recalled again and again, the audience refusing to release her without an encore, to which she at last responded by playing Chopin's G flat étude in her own delicious and inimitable manner.

The crohestra covered itself with glory in its portion of the Grieg concerto, playing with such beautiful tone and perfection of taste that one experienced a vivid desire to become a soloist of some description just for the mere pleasure of being thus accompanied.

THETABLEAUX REHEARSED

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THETABLEAUX REHEARSED

TRELIMINARY DRESS PERFORM-ANCE OF TO-NIGHT'S PICTURES.

Twill Be an Exceedingly Beautiful Exhibition, for the Dress Rehearsal Shewed Some Remarkably Effective and Artistic Grouping—A Henefit for St. Mary's Heapital.

If one is fond of tableaux, and exceedingly beautiful ones at that, he will make no mistake in going to the Madison Square Garden concert hall to-night to see those given for the benefit of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children. And, in being thus accompanied.

MELBA NOT COMING.

Her Health Will Not Permit It-Nordica Not

Mme. Melba has cabled to Maurice Grau that she will not be able to return to this country at all this year, and nobody is surprised. In spite of her cablegrams it was not believed very probable at any time that she would come back this year. Her anxiety to help out the opera company in the West as well as the heavy financial loss her absence entails on her were believed to be the motives that might make her return possible. But her health is not restored, and she is

sible. But her health is not restored, and she is still suffering from the malaria which disabled her while she was in New York.

Mme. Marchesi also has cabled to Mr. Grau that in her opinion it would be very injudicious for Mme. Melba to attempt to sing in the present state of her health. She was Mme. Melba's teacher, and the prima donna is known to have the greatest confidence in her judgment. It was her wish to get Mme. Marchesi's opinion as to the condition of her voice that made the prima donna so anxious to get to Paris.

It has been rumored so positively that Mme. Nordica was to sing with the Damrosch company here during the season at the Metropolitan that Mr. Damrosch telegraphed to the city yesterday that she was not to appear under his direction.

AS TO SOCIAL DISCONTENT.

Dr. Huntington Thinks the Venders of Quack

The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington of Grace Church, speaking at the Church Club Wedresday evening in a discussion of "Social Discontent, Its Causes and Remedies," expressed a vigorous disbelief in the ideas promulgated by he Bryanites and Bellamyites. He did not dwell upon causes, as be was not prepared to admit fundamental, underlying principles upon which our present system is built or any demand for or respect of a radical and immediate change in them. The only cure he advanced for such individual dissatisfaction as there might be was integrity and a closer relationship or intercourse, governed by right Christian principles. between man and man. Great changes in social customs were probable, he thought, but they would come, as they had come in the past, as a result of altered industrial and economic condiions. He could see no justification for the violation of contracts any more now than in the carly days of the Israelites.

Taking for a moment a light view of the subject, he said, in substance: "I apprehend that there is really much more social discontent, in the strict and literal sense of the phrase. mong the people whose names appear in the blue book the New York, not the English book) than there is on the east side. A gives a dinner, B gives a bail; C is disappointed be he is invited to the dinner and not to the ball. and E is hurt because he has been asked to the ball and not to the dinner. Of that kind of social discontent there is doubtless much to be found

discontent there is quotiess inuch to see that in this city."

Dr. Huntington questioned the depth of the alleged social discontent in the country. He believed it to be due to "hard times," rather than to any general dissatisfaction with the form under which life is organized in the United States. As to the state of feeling on the east side, he felt that he could speak in a certain sense with authority, as he came in contact with many visitors in that locality and was conversant with the subject.

thority, as he came in contact with many visitors in that locality and was conversant with their views upon the subject.

"The other day I had occasion to ask about the matter," he said, "and to my surprise and gratification I heard the unanimous opinion expressed by these visitors that they believed that there was very little real discontent amons the people with whom; they came it, contact. There was some scolding when certain ones were out of work, and possibly a little fretting now and then at the hard times. But as to any desire for a new order of things, the visitors had observed no such prevailing discontent, even among people of fermante origin, as had been represented.

Dr. Huntington concesse: the probability of great social changes ensuing in due line from the discoveries and inventions of the present period, just as the fall of feudal society had followed upon the invention of linearms and the Reformation upon the invention of the printing press; but he believed that these changes would come slowly, and that after they had come the same great principles of individual ownership of property and of the sacresiness of contracts that were recognized in the days of Abraham would be recognized still.

Under the "rather vague term of Bryanism," he said he presumed that there was doubtless. Under the "rather vague term of Bryanism."

he said, he presumed that there was, doubtless, much discontent throughout the country. The only "remedy" that Dr. Huntington had to propose was an increase of friendly inter-

he said, he presumed that there was, doubtless, much discontent throughout the contery.

The only "remedy" that Dr. Huntington had to propose was an increase of friendly intercourse between man and man. He believed the Christian Church to be working in the right direction and by wise methods; what was chiefly needed was more of this work.

"I believe it [the remedy] will be found in promoting right Christian feeling among all men," he said. "Solomon in the Proverbe says that 'the poor man is separated from his neighbor. That is the trouble. We don't know each other. If there was more intercourse between the different classes of society there would be less social discontent.

He commended the three T's, toil, thrift, and temperance, as being of equal importance with the three R's, reading, riting, and rithmetic; and maintained that while we ought to look forward, and might not unreasonably look forward to a state of things in which no really sober and honest man, willing to work, would ever go unfed, or any old man live unboused, he did not believe that there was any carthiy paradise in store, even at the remotest date in the millening provident.

THE LEGAL AID SOCIETY REPORT. President Von Briesen Would Like to Extend Its Field of Work.

The annual meeting of the Legal Aid Society was held last night at its office, 239 Broadway. and a Board of Directors was elected. The twenty-first annual report was made by President Arthur von Briesen. The principal business of the society is to collect money due to poor per-sons, and during 1896 it had 7,473 clients and collected for them \$71,257. This makes a total of \$0,872 clients who have been assisted and of \$581,146,55 collected for these. The expenses of the society for 1896 were about \$7,000, and it had on hand \$1,600,92 on Jan. 1.

Provident Von Briesen says the society would like to extend its field of work by having a branch in Brooklyn, and also by having representatives in every City Magistrale's court and others near each city jail, to protect the poor and ignorant from injustice and from shyster lawyers. awyers. The society has about 350 members.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Feb. 25.-Miss Aletta Van Boren Knapp, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sanford R. Knapp, was married in the First Presbyterian Church this evening to James Blackwell Thomson, son of Mrs. A. G. Thomson of New Beitein. Conn. The Hey, Dr. William White Knox of New Brunswick, N. J., an uncle of the bride, officiated, aided by the Rev. J. Ritchie Smith of the First Presbyterian Church of this city. The maid of honor was Miss Edith Holden of New maid of honor was Miss Edith Holden of New York city. The best man was Andrew S. Par-sons of New Britain, Coun. The ushers were Chiford H. Strang of Montrose, N. Y.; William W. Kmano of Peckskili, a brother of the bride; Harold T. Sloper of Williams College, and Frank S. Florce of New Brunswick, N. J. The brides maids, all consins of the bride, were Misses Anna R. Knox, Susan V. Knox, and Elizabeth V. Knox, all of New Brunswick, and Marianne R. Knox of Ralston, N. J.

Concond, N. H., Feb. 25.-Eugene Sanger Daniell, second son of ex-Congressman Warren F. Daniell, and Miss Alice Louise Chandler, only daughter of the late Mr. John K. Chandler daughter of the late Mr. John K. Chandler of Washington, D. C., and niece of United States Schator Chandler, were married here yesterday at the residence of the bride's cousin, Mr. William D. Chandler. The becommony was performed by the Rev. Frank L. Phalen, paster of the Unitarian Church, and was witnessed by only the immediate relatives of the bride and groom.

Lery-Adler.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 25 .- Miss Rose, daughte Mr. Isaac Levy of this city, and Dr. H. B. Adler of New York were married here yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Blaustein officiating. Dr. Adler was graduated from the Missouri Medical Insti-tute at St. Joseph and taught physiology in that institution for two years.

addition to seeing the tableaux, he will be able to see society people arrayed in all the splendor Those who are to take part in the tableaux had a dress rehearsal yester-

day. The pictures were scheduled begin at 3 o'clock, but it one was shown, and it was long after 6 when the rehearsal was finished. M. Chartran, the artist, who had charge of the grouping and the general stage management, had a great deal to contend with. In the first place, the stage was very small, and it took skilful managuvring to place the people and the properties on it so that all would be seen to best advantage. Then t was a hard matter to get the lights adjusted properly, but the result of all the work justified the trouble and delay, for all the pictures were very beautiful.

During the waits the men and women who were to take part in the tableaux formed picturesque groups in the rear of the hall. The wearers of the gorgeousness, as the time went on, began to look very uncomfortable. The big, stiff ruffs about the necks, the weight of the ponderous skirts, and the mantels and cloaks seemed to make them admit that the pressic dress at the end of the nineteenth century was pretty comfortable after all. The men especially seemed to suffer.

The swords were bothersome, especially the long rapiers of the early seventeenth century, which in their scabbards were two-thirds of the height of their wearers. One young man who wore spurs got into contintrouble with his neighbors because, like a bicycle with a green rider they always made straight toward the nearest obstacle in sight. In fact, the only ones who seemed thoroughly comfortable were Miss Morgan, who made a stunning Indian princess, and Miss Hamilton and Mr. Hewitt, who dressed as

The tableaux were twelve in number. The first one, "Marie Stuart's First View of Rizzio," was most artistic and beautiful. The back of the stage was draped with handsome of the stage was draped with handsome tapesiry. In the background was a grand staircase, half way up which stood a group of courtiers (Miss Kean, Miss Jones, and Mr. C. F. Bishop). At the landing stood the Queen (Miss McKeever) looking at Rizsio (Mr. Armstrong), who reclined on a little couch at the foot of the stairs. The grouping was acceedingly good, being so arranged as to show off the contrasts of colors at best advantage. Miss McKeever wore the traditional dress of the unfortunate Queen. Mr. Armstrong's costume was a picturesque combination of gray doublet and bright red hose.

Another striking picture was "Une Rencontre." As the curtains parted an old London street was seen. In the centre was a sedan chair with the bearers in gay colored coats beside it. The door had just been opened and from it was steeping a lady "of puffs and patches" (Mrs. Prince), attired in a gorgeous plak brocade, to meet a beau (Mr. Lehr), who were a tight-fitting white satin suit and the small sword of the last century. This pretty picture received a great deal of applause.

Another striking tableau of a very different

satin suit and the small sword of the last century. This pretty picture received a great deal of applause.

Another striking tableau of a very different kind was a "Dutch Interior." In a room, finished with dark wood and filled with solid-looking furniture, sat Mr. Suydam, clothed in the severe garb of a solid Dutch burgher. In one hand he held a long pipe, in the other an open stein. At the other side of the room sitting at a spinning wheel was Miss Addoms dressed in pink, and on her leaned Mrs. Suydam attired in a voluminous black velvet gown, the puffed sleeves of which were slashed with red and the bodice topped off by a huge ruff that looked far from comfortable, but added to the picturesque effect of the whole.

Mrs. Lee Taller and George Griswold, 2d, were the figures in "La Visite de l'Abbé," but Mr. Griswold not being present Mr. James Breese took his place for the rehearsal. Mrs. Taller, dreased in blue, was seated at a table as if she had just finished her toilet, and beside her sat the Abbé, engaged undoubtedly in giving the lady food for meditation. On the table was a mirror artifully arranged so that it reflected Mrs. Taller's image to the audience.

A "Vepetian Concert "was a large group com-

rifully arranged so that it reflected sirs, taker a mage to the audience.

A "Venetian Concert" was a large group composed of Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Breese, Missiray, Miss Churchill, Mr. Dixey, and Mr. David tishop, Jr. They were grouped artistleally in the centre of the stage against a background howing the red-sailed boats on the blue waters

of the Adriatic,
Another picture that won appliause was an "Indian Camp." Miss Morgan with her stained face and wonderful costume was there and with her Mr. Welling, Mr. Welling, so far as one could see, wore necklets and armilets of grizzlies' claws, a buffalo robe turned inside out, with strange pictures all over the skin, paint on his strange pictures all over the skin, paint on his face, and a horn rising from the top of his head. claws, a bullato robe turned inside out, with strange pictures all over the skin, paint on his face, and a horn rising from the top of his head. But by far the most fascinating picture was that made by Mrs. Frederick Gebhard as "An Eighteenth Century Picture." Mrs. Gebhard sat in a quaintly fashioned sleigh against a winter background. She wore a bodiec of blue satin, and in her hands she carried a huge ermine muff. On her head was a great befeathered black hat. Her sleigh to-night is to be pushed by a little negro page, but in his absence yesterday Mr. Breese pushed it. This picture brought forth loud and enthusiastic applause.

The other pictures that were given were a "Japanese Herald of the Dance" by Mr. B. La Farge; "The Assassination of the Duke de Guise," by Messrs. Charles Peters, James Breese, Stanford White, Livingston Kean, and William Bockman; "Chinese Group," by Miss Hamilton, Mr. Hewitt and Mr. Townsend; "Mile, Camargo," by Miss Hoffman, and the portraits of Cardinal Richelieu and Cinq Mars by M. Chartran and Mr. D'Hauteville.

Another rehearsal will be had today and

ille. Another rehearsal will be had to-day and verything will be in fine working order for to-

everything will be in fin night's entertainment. WANTED TO KILL HIS WIFE. Kilmeyer Said He Would Rather Do That Than

Have Her Disgrace Him. Mrs. Frances Kilmoyer of 121 Allen street applied to Inspector Harley at Police Headquarters last night for protection for berself and two children from her husband Joseph, a laborer, who she said had made several attempts to kill

Vesterday afternoon, she told the Inspector. he came home armed with a large carving knife. which, he told her, he had brought home to kill her with. She started to run out of the door, and her husband made several slashes at her, but doing no further injury than cutting her clothing. He would have killed than cutting her cictuing. He would have killed her, she said, if it had not been that each blow of the kulfe struck the steels in her corsets. She was so afraid to stay at home with her children that she took them to the house of a neighbor. After she left the house he closed the door and told her if she came back with the children he would kill them all. Inspector Harley sent Mrs. Kilmeyer to the Eldridge street station with a detective with instructions to arrest her hus-band.

Detective Coyne of that station went to the house, and after bursting in the door and having a hard struggle with Kimeyer, placed him under arrest. Kilmeyer declared that his wife persisted in staying out nights and he would rather kill her and the children and then himself than have the little ones disgraced.

Raron Von Ketteler and His Bride Here. Baron and Baroness von Ketteler arrived last

vening at the Hotel Cambridge. They came from Detroit, where they were married on Wednesday. The Haron is German Minister to Wednesday. The Haron is German Minister to Mexico, and his wife is a daughter of H. B. Led-yard-President of the Michigan Central. They will leave the city in a few days for Washington, and from there will go to Florida and by way of New Orleans to the City of Mexico. Show Manager Robie and the Copyright Law.

Louis Robie, a theatrical manager, who is charged with having infringed on the new copyright law by using songs which belong exclusively to the proprietors of "The Lady Slavey" company, appeared yesterday before United States Commissioner Henceliet and entered a de-nial. He was held in \$1,500 bail for examination.

A Pince for Fred W. Callin. Corporation Counsel Burr of Brooklyn has ap-

pointed Fred W. Catlin, a nephew of Gen. Isaac S. Catlin, an assistant in his office in place of Frank S. Angell, resigned, at a salary of \$3,000 a year. Mr. Catlin was Consul at Munich under the Harrison Administration.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 25 .- Mrs. Jane B. Stanord left last evening for Washington, D. C., where she will remain several weeks. The ob-ject of Mrs. Stanford in going East is to sell her mansion in Washington.

HAUNTED BY A VAMPIRE.

The Unhappy Experience of John Santine, s

From the San Francisco Chronicle. ALAMEDA, Feb. 14.-John Santine, a well nown brakeman employed on the local narrowgauge system, formerly for many years under Conductor Robert Owen on the Alameda broadgauge line, says that he is the victim of a most extraordinary, relentless, and supernatural enmy which robs him of rest at night and for several years has made his life a horrid nightmare.

For about three years and a half I have been fighting ghosts at my house, 2544 Clement avenue," said he to-day. "A mysterious, uncanny intruder has kept me in a constant state of nervousness at night when I wanted to sleep,

intruder has kept me in a constant state of nervousness at night when I wanted to sleep. I thought for a long time it might be some 'varmint,' and set all sorts of pitfalls and snares to catch it. I had my bedroom, where I sleep alone, just filled with traps—mouse traps, rat traps, 'figure 4s,' and deadfalls big enough to kill an alligator, but nothing ever came of it.

"As these singular nocturnal disturbances continued I came to the conclusion finally that I must be afflicted with a ghost. I bought a pistol and increased my watchfulness. At the least noise I would jump up and grab my pistol, but I never saw anything in the room.

"The curious thing about the affair was that after each disturbance, usually some time about the middle of the night, I would wake up to find myself covered with strange insects that died when exposed to the light. I bought all kinds of insect powder to beat the deuce—you just ask the druggist—but it didn't do any good. Then I tried putting two cats in the room, but not a rat or mouse could be discovered.

"I feel sure now that the creature is a vampire, which comes to my bed and lays itself on my neck, for what purpose I can't tell.

"It was only last Monday morning, about 2 o'clock, that I awoke suddenly and felt an object resting on my left shoulder. In a twinkling it filted away. I heard it pattering along the pillow as it went, and I am certain it was a creature, vampire or what you will, that has been haunting me so long. It always has the most horrid smell, just like something from the grave, and I think fit is the odor as much as anything which wakes me up.

"I have always left my window open at the

think it is the odor as much as anything which wakes me up.

"I have always left my window open at the top to have plenty of air, but it never occurred to me that the cause of my continual annoyance might find in ress in that way. Those vampires are awfully cunning creatures, and as soon as they see the least movement they are off like a flash. Sometimes the thing wouldn't come near for a week, so that though I tried to be on the watch all the time I could never eatch it. I have fixed up a lot of snares which han across my room, and I hope to get it so tangled in them some night that I can shut the window before it escapes.

in them some night that I can shut the window before it escapes.

"I have wakened in the morning many a time with a sickness at the stomach, and I believe that it was that vampire's presence during the night that caused it. There are lots of cases of children that pine away under the care of a phy-sician, and I believe that night visits from these hideous creatures are responsible for it. I don't hideous creatures are responsible for it. I don't know whether my case is an isolated one or not but I think people should know about it, and take necessary precautions."

"Do you drink, Mr. Santine !" he was asked.
"Not a drop."

PENORSCOT GAMES.

Big Thunder" Tells the Polk Lore Society How His Tribe Played.

From the Boston Evening Transcript

At the regular meeting of the Folk Lore So-lety, last evening, Prof. F. W. Putnam presided, and the members listened to an interesting and informal talk by "Big Thun-der," the leading man of the Penobscot tribe. "Big Thunder," who is well advanced in years, although of athletic frame, lives near Oldtown, and came to Boston at the invitation of Montague Chamberlain, the Treasurer of the Folk Lore Society. The subject was, "Games and Ceremonials of the Abnakis," and he had brought with him many curious ob-

and he had brought with him many curious objects to illustrate his talk.

Among the games which he described were the dish game, in which counters tossed about in a wooden bowl are used for gambling, much as dice are used, the slide game, and the "blind traders" game, a kind of swapping performance. "Big Thunder," of course, gave the Indian terms for these games, but their English equivalents were better understood by his auditors.

equivalents were better understood by his auditors.

One of the most amusing of all was the "lovers' game." In this case, when an Indian youth wishes to pay court to a girl he hands her a slender pointed stick, to which a hard tuft of moose hair. Ilke a brush, is attached by a card. The girl filings the tuft into the air, and as it falls tries to catch it on the end of the stick. If she succeeds, she counts one point; if she falls, the youth begins to toss his tuft, and so they play in turn, and the one who first makes 100 points wins the game. If a suitor is displeasing to a girl, after a few tosses she hands her tuft and stick to him with an intimation that she does not care to play, and in courtesy he is then obliged to leave her to her own devices.

"Big Thunder." when very young, was made a counsellor of his tribe, and at 17 he took an oath to commit to memory the traditions of his tribe, "Big Thunder," when very young, was made a counsellor of his tribe, and at 17 he took an oath to commit to memory the traditions of his tribe, and to tell everything just as it had happened. Formerly, when a Penobscot youth was in love, he would go to the "peacemaker" of his tribe, asking the latter to speak for him to the parents of the girl. If rich or deeply in love, he would take with him a piece of wampum of three or four thousand bends, worth \$30 or \$40. This was given by him to the parents or guardian of the girl as a pledge of his affection, and the "peacemaker" at the same time would make various promises in behalf of the young man. "Big Thunder" is a "peacemaker" in his own tribe, and he described vividly the wedding ceremonies of former years in which he used to take tribe, and he described vividly the weidling ceremonies of former years in which he used to take
part. He feels, as many feel, that the morals of
his tribe were better and their religion purer before they came in contact with civilization.

Among the curious objects which he showed
were a huge war club, a scalping knife (which
removed the last scalp taken off by a Penobscoti,
and a little wooden frame or cradle in which
squaws formerly carried their pappooses. This
particular cradle is at least three hundred years
old, and the wood, though brown with age, was
delicately carved and traced. "Big Thunder"
sang one or two Indian songs and recited among
other legends the picturesque one relating to the
origin of Indian corn. Before and after "Big
Thunder's" talk, Miss Fannie Nassie sang two or
three songs, one of them an Indian melody.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

The Danville Advocate begins its series of make stories with the following, told by John Phillips, a Boyle county farmer: "Phillips told of a very fine piece of asparagus

Phillips a Boyle county farmer:

"Phillips told of a very fine piece of asparagus land back of Junction City, belonging to Sam Moore, Moore, deairing to dispose of the property had cleared it of all unsightly growths and debris and surrounded it with a very fine fence. One day, said Phillips, a huge rattle-snake, while meandering over the place, encountered a fat, plump rabbit and swallowed it. After having put away the morsel it glanced through a crack in the fence and noticed upon the other side of the obstruction another very fine rabbit. The crack in the fence was large enough to admit of the passage of the snake's body, and cautiously crawling through it soon gobbled up hare No. 2. After this second meal the snake concluded that it was time to return to its den and take an afterdinner map, but here a most unexpected difficulty presented itself. The snake had not gone entirely through the crack in the fence when it started after the second rabbit, for the first one swallowed had so enlarged its body that it could not go all the way; and so, likewise, after the second rabbit had disappeared, the front haif of the reptile could not, for the same reason, be withdrawn, and thus it was imprisoned, unable to go either backward or forward. Phillips, after watching the snake's desperate but futile efforis to liberate itself, put an end to its sufferings by striking it over the head with a small stick. But the interesting feature of the incident didn't end here. Phillips, after killing the snake, ripped open its inde, and the two rabbits then hopped out and savambled of without loss of time, more or less frightened, but otherwise none the worse off because of their thrilling Jonah-like advanture."

Bescuel from Benzath 35 feet of Earth.

Rescued from Beneath 35 Feet of Earth. From the Lewiston Freeing Journal.

From the Levision Evening downai.

John Gamble of Montague will have a thrilling story to tell to his great-grandchildren of an experience that befell him Saturchy.

At 9 clock that forenoon Gamble was at the bottom of Mr. Capp's well cleaning it out, when, without warning, the walls caved in. A force of men at once rushed to the spat and began digging. No one ever expected to see Gemble alice again, yet each man worked as if his own life depended upon his efforts. Along through the darkness of the night they tolled, and one by one the rocks and spads fuls of earth were lifted from above Gamble a resting place.

the rocks and spade fuls of earth were lifted from above Gamble's resting place.

At 2 o'clock A. M. they were down 35 feet with the diggring when the man at the bottom of the excavation was assonized to hear stronning from beneath his feet. With a shout the meirenewed their efforts and fore the stones away. Gamble was found in a crouching position against the lower stones of the well. The falling walls had formed a low arch just above him, thus saving him from being crushed and furnishing him space for breathing.

He was alive and conscious but very weak, and was taken tenderly up and restoratives applied. In a short time he recovered and was placed in bed. The bruies on his body will disable him for a few weeks. The village was never so awfully worked up, and many wept with joy when Gamble was found to be tiving.

Li flung Chang in the C. A. R.

St. Pavt. Minn., Feb. 25. Gettysburg Post, G. A. R., has received through the Chinese Minister Li Hung Chang's acceptance of the invita tion of the l'ost to become an honorary member.
The necessary documents and badge will be promptly forwarded to Li Hung Chang. Commander-in-Chief Clarkson approves this innevation in G. A. R. usages.

DAUGHTER AGAINST MOTHER. lice-Chancellor Pitney Protests Age

Vice-Chancellor Pitney heard testimony in Jersey City yesterday in the suit of Albert Mercier for divorce from his wife Ella. The divorce is sought on statutory grounds, and John Floyd. bartender in Mercier's saloon in Paterson, was named as co-respondent. Floyd's attentions to Mrs. Mercier excited gossip in the neighborhood. Mrs. Mercier excited gossip in the neighborhood. Mercier charged his wife with infidelity and a quarrel ensued, which resulted in Mrs. Mercier leaving the house. She took her eight-year-old daughter Charlotte with her and went to Ellinger's Hotel. Floyd joined her there. When Lawyer Lewis called Charlotte to testify for the plaintiff, Vice-Chancellor Pitney protested. He said that the petitioner ought to be able to make out a case without putting the child on the stand. On being assured that she was a material witness, the Vice-Chancellor permitted Charlotte to be sworn, and she testified against her methes. Decision was reserved.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANACI-TRIS DAY. . 6 39 | Sun sets.... 5 48 | Woon rises. 8 67 Sandy Hook S 19 I (toy Island S 44 | Hell Gate, 5.00

Arrived-THURRDAY, Peb. 95.

ordiand, Locawitz, Antwerp Feb. 18. shonense, Couch, Para Feb. 14. esden, Gross, Bremen Feb. 10. Sa Vittoria, Wetherell, Progreso,
Sa Sentor, Hansen, Inagua,
Sa Ratinorshire, Davies, Yokobarna,
Sa Et Soi, Masoh, New Orleans,
Sa Iroquois, Kemble, Charleston,
Sa Pawnee, Stapics, Philadelphia,
Sa Andes, Mackulght, Halifax,
Sa Guyandotte, Davis, Norfolk,
Sa Oid Dominion, Blakeman, Richmond,
Sa H. F. Dimock, Bearse, Roston,
Sa City of Fitchburg, Webber, Fall River,

(For later arrivals see First Page.)

ARRIVED OFT

Sa Havel, from New York, at Bremerhaven. Sa Lackawanna, from New York, at Liverpool. Sa Wilkommen, from New York, at Chakacen. Sa Croft, from New York, at Dundee. Sa Manitoba, from New York, at London.

SIGHTED. is Germanic, from New York for Liverpool, passed Queenstown.
Sa Werkendam, from Rotterdam for New York, etc.
Prawie Point.

SAILED PROM POREIGN PORTS Sa Fulda, from Genoa for New York.
Sa Hubert, from Para for New York.
Sa Massilia, from Marsellies for New York.
Sa Sardinian, from Shields for New York.
Sa Circassia, from Giasgow for New York.
Sa Newton, from St. Lucia for New York.

SAILED PRON DOMESTIC PORTS. Sa Greole, from New Orleans for New York. Sa Bi Norte, from New Orleans for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Sail To Day Colorado, Brunswick... Lucania, Liverpool..... La Champagne, Havre... La Champagne, Havre-Ems, Genos, Spaarndam, Hotterdam, Prussia, Hamburg, Mohawk, London, Vigilanda, Havana-Curavos, Marseatho Madiana, St. Thomas, Altai, Jamales Andes, Hayti Silvia, Jamales Catania, Pernambuco Iroquois, Charleston Louisiana, New Oricana Lampasas, Galveston

8 00 P M Norge, Christiansand. 800 A M Ville de St. Nazaire, West Indies

8 00 X M Cindad Condal, Havans ... 5 00 A M INCOMING STEAMSHIPS nday. Feb. 28. Havre La Gascogne Due Monday, March 1. Havana. Bremen 6t Lucia Galveston New Orleans New Orleans Boun Delcomyn Leona Creole El Norte

Business Motices.

Anbenser-Busch Brewing Ass's recommends the use of the greatest of all touter 'Malt-Nutrine," and guarantees the merite claims for it. For sale by all druggists.

Mrs. Winslow's Scothing Syrup for children teething; softens the guns, reduces inflammation, al-lays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhoss. 25c. a bottle.

DIED. CARLEY.—At Oriendo, Fla., on Feb. 25, 1897, Ben-jamin J. M. Carley of New York city, in his 79th otice of funeral hereafter.

COLVILL. -At her residence, 46 West 21st et., en Thursday, Catherine Fleming, widow of John Col-Funeral services at the Church of St. Franch Xavier, West 16th st., on Saturday at 9:80 A. M.

THE PROPERTY AND At Hotel Majestic New York city. on Tuesday, Feb. 28, 1897, Augustus W. Cruile-shank, son of the late James Cruikshank. Funeral at the Collegiate Church, West End av. and 77th st., New York city, Friday, Peb. 26, at 12:30

o'clock P. M. Interment at Woodlawn. ORSEV.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company, the Louisville and Sasmille Railroad Company, held this day, the Chairman stated that with re-gret he announced to the members of the board the death of their colleague, Mr. J. A. Horsey, which took place in Chelmsford, Essex, England,

on Thursday, the 25th inst., from the effect of an accident.
Whereupon the following resolutions were untui-

mousty silopted: 2.esolved, That the Board of Directors of the Louis ville and Nashville R. R. Company records with deep sorrow the death, on Feb. 25, 1897, of Mr. J.

A. Horsey, a director of this company since Oc-tober, 1885, and a member of the New York Finance Committee since September, 1880. Resolved. That his associates desire to hereby express their appreciation of his integrity and worth, and of the high esteem in which they held his polyler, which he freely and at all times re-

dered to the company. Resolved. That the Chairman be instructed to transmit to the family of our deceased member a duly certified copy of the foregoing resolutions. AUGUST RELMONT, Chairman. New York, Feb. 05, 1897.

PETTIGHEW. - In Thursday evening, 25th inst., at his residence, 207 East 46th st., Robert Pettigrew, in the 93d year of his age. inneral notice hereafter, Glasgow, Scotland, papers

pirase cup). ROMAINE,—on Wednesday, Peb. 24, 1897, Marvin R. Romaine, in the 74th year of his age.
Fineral services at his late residence, 308 Mo-Donough st., Brooklyn, N. V., on Friday, Peb. 26,

Special Aotices.

WHAT A COMPOSIT It is to be relieved from orns. HINDER GRAN does it perfectly. 15 cts. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the bair.

Aem Publications.

25C. EACH.—Dumas's "Three Guardamen" Sequela 50 Bragelone, Louise Valliere, Iron Mask, Porthos 50n, "Marguerite Valois," 45 Guardines." Open evenings.